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[670]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[472] AT EXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

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1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

SIEN TING
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [476]

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[a27] 80 Cents.

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[a1135]

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12 Selected Ash Cues.
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[1134-1]

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Length on Keel-Blocks 510 ft.
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Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks 26 ft.
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No. 2 ... 350 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.
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The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always
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Table D'Hotel at separate tables.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a563]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
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Fine View of the Harbour.
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All comforts of a home.
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[a213] THE MANAGER

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A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT WHISKIES DISTILLED

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GENUINE AGE

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FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

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BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

IN PINTS & SPLITS.

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already. But the impracticability of the latest suggestion has only to be mentioned to be appreciated. How can existing smokers be registered? The purchase and possession of the drug, obtained from the legitimate source, is not illegal. Anyone can buy for another. When, how, or by whom it is used, is no concern of the Opium Farmer. As long as the certificate proving that the opium was purchased from the Opium Farm is produced he is satisfied, but were a government bureau established for the purpose of tracking and ascertaining all those who indulge in the habit it would affect his sales and he would have a just claim upon the local government. Such registration would be a breach of conditions under which the tender was invited by the Government, and as its operation would have restrictive tendencies—many smokers do not care to avow themselves as such—compensation would be demanded. The immediate corollary is that an additional contribution as solatium would be expected with good reason from the Imperial Exchequer. Probably this has been overlooked. But financial considerations are not the most potent in this matter. It would be practically impossible to keep such a registry, and though great importance need not be attached to it, it is interesting to note that the experiment was tried at Canton, and had to be abandoned. In these circumstances, especially when it is remembered that the trade has only a short time to run, it would be advisable for the good folks at Home to realise that they should leave well alone.

This type of individual known in the West as a "young man in a hurry" is becoming apparent in China. The young man in a hurry usually wants by certain political and economic panaceas to achieve the Millennium, or what he considers the Millennium, almost immediately, and his counterpart in China desires to have constitutional government at once. A constitution for China has been promised. The preliminary steps to this end have already been taken, and there is every indication that the promise will be fulfilled, but even the Chinese themselves should be the first to realise that popular representation and parliamentary government would be dangerous to a people not prepared to properly exercise these. Of course the best education is that which comes by experience, and the country will understand parliamentary institutions much better after they have been established, but it will be readily admitted that to place the franchise at the disposal of people ignorant of its duties and responsibilities would be a hazardous experiment. A certain amount of instruction must first be imparted, information and advice must be distributed to the masses, or rather to the electors, and then the people, having been prepared for their new duties, may be expected to discharge them with the minimum of mistakes. Turkey, Russia, and Persia have all had the boon of parliamentary institutions conferred upon them of recent years, and in each country the new Assemblies made many mistakes. Doubtless China will do the same. It is too much to expect otherwise. All that can be hoped is that these indiscretions will not involve the destruction of the new body, and the best hope of securing that is for the people concerned to realise their responsibilities. In our telegraphic news of yesterday it is announced that the gentry of different provinces, having memorialised the Throne praying for the immediate establishment of constitutional government and having met with a negative response, are now determined to use threats and declare that if their request is not acceded to they will incite the people to refuse to pay any taxes. By this action the gentry show that they are not fit to be entrusted with the privileges which they are claiming. They have to learn that constitutional government also means working for desired ends by constitutional means, and is to be hoped that their agitation, if attempted, will be quickly suppressed. The granting of a constitution at present would not be politic, and the wisdom of the decision which postponed the innovation for several years to come becomes more apparent every day.

The German Mail of the 1st June was delivered in London on the 30th June.

Mr. M. Molvor, boarding officer, left Hongkong yesterday for Home on twelve months' leave. Prior to his departure he was the recipient of handsome presentations from the Civil Service Club and the V. R. C.

For stealing a quantity of rice from the steamer *Mongolia*, a native who was brought up at the Magistracy yesterday was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

The *s.s. Mancho* from Haiphong and Kwan Chow Wan is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 4th instant. There is a circus on board, with two elephants, two tigers and fifteen horses.

An Indian constable appeared before Mr. E. B. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of sleeping on duty. The case was remanded to enable the defendant to obtain legal assistance.

The Bishop of Victoria addressed a meeting of communicants at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, last evening. His Lordship is announced to hold a confirmation and preach at St. Stephen's Chinese Church to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m.

On Monday, July 4th (the American National Holiday) the Vice-Consul in charge will be at home to the Consular Body and Government Officials from eleven to twelve and to his countrymen and other friends from twelve to one.

Before Mr. E. B. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday the master of a junk was fined \$50 for dumping rubbish in the harbour, Hing Tai, a Kowloon contractor, was also ordered to pay a fine of \$50 for failing to have blast properly weighted and covered.

Commander J. B. Hartford, R.N., of H.M.S. *Virago*, summoned the coxswain of the ferry launch *Northern Star* for disregarding the rules of the road. The case was fixed for hearing before Commander Basil Taylor at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, but as complainant did not appear the summons was dismissed.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the Bishop of Victoria found it necessary to postpone the lecture announced for last Thursday at the Peak Church. He will (weather permitting) give it on Thursday next, July 7th, at 11.30 a.m. The subject is Newman's popular Hymn, "Lead Kindly Light." This is the last of the series. The previous lectures on "Art Thou weary," "When I survey," "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and "God moves in a mysterious way" have been much appreciated by the large number of residents on the Peak who have attended.

An old amusement with a galvanic battery was involuntarily played in Rangoon the other afternoon when a branch of a tree fell on the electric light wires between the Pagoda and the junction of Voyle and Ahsone Roads, snapping two of the wires. A pedestrian passing the wire lying along the road took hold of it to take it away, and then there was trouble. He danced and yelled, but was unable to let go. Others seeing him and not understanding the reason for his actions attempted to release him, and soon were in difficulties themselves. Word was sent to the Cantonment Police, Station and Inspector Smith telephoned to the Electric Company's office, and the victim, some eight or ten in number, were released.

Another old resident of the Colony passed away on Thursday at the Peak Hospital in the person of Mr. Alfredo Francisco de Jesus Soares, the senior partner of Messrs. Soares & Co., of Daddell Street. The deceased gentleman was apparently in good health until three days ago, when he complained of acute pains and his medical adviser ordered him to the Peak Hospital, where he was to undergo an operation yesterday. But his condition became serious, and he died shortly after admission. The deceased, who was much esteemed among his countrymen and the foreign and Chinese community, was a broker and merchant. He established himself as a merchant under the style of Soares & Co. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. F. P. Soares, who practised in this Colony till the time of his death, and who was one of the 32 heroes who marched under the late Colonel Macquie at the taking of the fort of Penamacor in 1649. He was 53 years of age. He leaves a widow, a son, a daughter and an invalid brother to mourn his loss.

BIG THEFT OF OPIUM

An extensive and well-planned robbery of opium occurred at the godown of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., at the basement of the International Bank, on Thursday night, the thieves getting clear away with two chests and nine bags of opium valued at between \$3,000 and \$4,000. It is believed that the goods were removed while the storm was at its height, a time when, in all probability the policeman on that beat would be sheltering from the rain. The massive locks which secured the entrance to the godown had either been pried, the top lifted through, or burned with oil, but the means by which the thieves gained admittance is likely to remain a secret, for the locks are missing. Inside it was found that the chests securing the receptacles in which the opium was stored had also been removed and replaced by fresh ones, as had the locks of the entrance door. When the godown-keeper went to open the godown yesterday morning he was surprised to find that his key would not fit the lock, and on his reporting this fact to the office it was eventually discovered that the original locks had been substituted by others. When these locks were removed and an entrance gained to the godown, certain receptacles were found to be fitted with fresh locks, and on these being opened the big theft of opium was discovered. It is believed that the object of the thieves in substituting locks was to delay discovery as much as possible, and thereby to gain time for the removal of their booty. An opinion prevails that the opium was conveyed to a laundress in waiting, and carried to some distant part where the police and excise officers are not likely to discover it.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

BRITAIN'S BUDGET

NO NEW TAXES.

TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

LONDON, June 30th.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the Budget in the House of Commons to-day.

He said that it imposed no new taxes nor affected any change in duties.

The Constitutional question raised by the Budget as to the power of the House of Lords to deal with any financial measures had had a direct damaging influence on the finance of the country and had produced a deficiency of £26,248,000.

They had, therefore, to provide for a total expenditure for 1910-11 of £198,930,000, including a naval expenditure of £40,500,000.

The estimated revenue was £199,791,000, or a surplus of £861,000.

This includes arrears from last year amounting to £30,046,000, of which £26,500,000 had already been collected.

He could not see his way to take off the spirit duty. It would be a crime to do so in view of the diminished drunkenness.

The trade outlook was distinctly bright.

Mr. Lloyd George anticipated an increased yield of £321,000 from tea and £2,500,000 from death duties.

The rubber and oil booms had been most productive in respect of stamp duties.

The surplus would be devoted partly to technical education and partly to removing pauper disqualification from the old-age pension scheme. This would ultimately leave a working balance of £309,000.

TEA TAX PASSED

LONDON, July 1st.

The tea resolution was adopted without a division.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS DEMORALISED.

LONDON, July 1st.

The American railways are demoralised in consequence of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding freights.

Leaders are eight to ten points lower.

London and international embassments are feared.

Failures at Brussels and Berlin are reported.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT POLICY APPROVED.

LONDON, July 1st.

The French Chamber after a fortnight's debate has approved of the general policy of the Government by 403 votes to 110.

This overwhelming majority implies that M. Briand has established a stronger position than any previous premier of the Republic.

ANOTHER GERMAN DREAD-NOUGHT.

LONDON, July 1st.

The eighth German Dreadnought was launched at Danzig to-day and christened "Oldenburg."

AMERICA AND NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, June 24th.

It is probable that a military expedition will be sent from the United States to

occupy Nicaragua and restore peace. The matter is now under consideration by the Cabinet. The situation in the Central American Republic has reached such a pass that action on the part of the United States is practically imperative. The protests of foreigners residing in Nicaragua whose property has been destroyed or whose business has been entirely interrupted have made it incumbent on the United States to act in the interests of peace. Pressure has been brought to bear on this State Department by Notes from European Powers whose subjects have been subjected to great financial loss and scandalous treatment by the belligerents. The maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine put on the United States the ultimate responsibility in Nicaragua.

The situation at Bluefields, where the two armies are now encamped, cannot longer be tolerated by Washington. The Note of Secretary Knox forbidding the belligerents to carry the war into Bluefields was ignored and the worst anticipated has resulted from the course.

It is now regarded in official circles here as practically certain that an expedition will be sent to restore peace in the very near future.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, July 1st.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

HAD A DEFENCE.

A case was mentioned in which Hoosain Ali sued Mrs. Cameron to recover \$91.35. Plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner asked His Lordship to fix a day. His Lordship—Have you got a defence?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes. His Lordship—Is it likely to be settled?

Mr. Gardiner—I don't know. His Lordship—You are going to make an offer, I suppose?

Mr. Gardiner—It is not a question of an offer. It is a question of rent due. His Lordship—Is there a chance of it being settled?

Mr. Gardiner—I think I can probably arrange it. The hearing was adjourned.

A MISSING PROMISSORY NOTE. Talot Singh brought action against Bai Zulu to recover \$96 due on a promissory note. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff.

Defendant said he was willing to pay the amount if the promissory note was returned, but plaintiff would not return it.

Mr. Gardiner—Defendant knows very well the promissory note is lost. Plaintiff reported to the police that he had lost it, but it is not negotiable. If necessary, plaintiff can give defendant an indemnity. Only the plaintiff can sue on the note.

Defendant—Somebody else may sue on it. His Lordship—There is no fear of that. The case was adjourned until Friday afternoon, when plaintiff will prove the document.

SIGNED AS A WITNESS. Jingsing Singh sued C. Grant and another to recover \$176.80, being as to \$43.00 due under two several promissory notes and \$45.80, balance of interest. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Gardiner.

The first defendant said his wife did not owe the money, as she signed the promissory note only as a witness.

His Lordship (to first defendant)—Can you read?—No.

Can you write your name?—No. Mr. Gardiner—They both admit making their marks, but Mr. Grant says she made her mark as a witness.

His Lordship—I will have to try the question if she is raising that defence. If she says it is a mistake, she is entitled to raise the question.

Mrs. Grant said she could not read, but was told to make her mark as seeing the money paid.

His Lordship after hearing evidence entered judgment for plaintiff against both defendants.

ALLEGED EXORBITANT INTEREST. Action was brought by Oyagar Singh against Wong Kam to recover \$69, principal said to be due on three promissory notes.

Defendant said he was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$25.

Plaintiff said he lent the defendant \$40 four or five months ago. Subsequently he advanced him sums of \$13 and \$16, for which defendant signed three promissory notes, one by himself and two jointly.

Defendant said he first borrowed \$5 from the plaintiff and signed for \$16. On the second promissory note he borrowed \$5, and on the third he borrowed \$10 and signed for \$40.

His Lordship—Have you paid anything on the amount?—\$10.

Have you got a receipt?—I got the money in conjunction with a foki, and that foki has the receipt.

How much money do you earn?—\$12 a month.

His Lordship entered judgment and costs for plaintiff, and ordered that defendant pay in instalments of \$5 a month.

How TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mr. Ellen's Cream, Charcoal, and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charcoal will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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THE STORM.

The typhoon of which we have been in dread for so many days remained near us on Thursday night and the early hours of yesterday morning, and during that time continued to make itself felt, but the removal of the ominous signals yesterday afternoon gave place to a feeling of relief. For some time past, prayers for rain have been general, and judging by the heavy downpours of Thursday night and Friday morning these have been adequately answered. The expression "it simply poured" is scarcely enough to describe the miniature cloudburst which deluged the Colony and removed all immediate fears of a water famine. The Wong-neichong reservoir is now well filled, but Tiam must have been exceptionally low before the rains, if, as is reported, it is not now half full.

Early yesterday morning the stormy weather of the previous day revived. Fiftal and powerful gusts of wind swept the city, the thunder rolled with a more fearful sound than usual, and as bright flashes of lightning illuminated the desolate scene it displayed a rainfall the likes of which has not been seen in Hongkong for a long time. This downfall continued almost incessantly until late in the morning, when reports began to circulate of damage done by wind and rain.

This, fortunately, was not very extensive, but numerous telephone wires were blown down, while the binding of the roads generally has been washed away. The verandah of a building at 278, Des Voeux Road Central collapsed, but no one was injured. Landslides have been numerous, a traveller from Stanley yesterday counting as many as seventeen on his way to Hongkong.

There was a big slide at the rear of the Hunghom Railway Station, and part of the railway embankment has been washed away. The retaining wall of Morrison Hill Gap was washed away and obstructed the thoroughfare.

Three small boats got adrift from the Bowring Canal, and latest reports state that the owners are still searching for them. The letter box at the corner of Arsenal Street and Queen's Road has been nearly buried by a landslide which occurred there.

Perhaps the best place to gain some idea of the extent of Thursday night's rainfall was the Happy Valley. At 5 a.m. yesterday the racetrack presented the appearance of a deep and flowing river, the whole of the local sporting arena being submerged. The bridge at the end of the trained-mulch near the village, which is two feet lower than the nullah, was covered, and acted as an obstruction to the flowing water, the dense volume of which swept over the sides of the channel and spread over the southern field of the valley. Again, at the entrance to the covered nullah which runs parallel with the race stables, the water was overflowing by about nine inches. The village was completely flooded, the basements of the first three rows of houses being, some three feet deep in water. When the surplus water had overflowed the valley had every appearance of a large lake, and the tops of the railings round the training course were just visible.

As the weather began to show signs of improvement yesterday the belated river steamers put in an appearance, the masters of one after another reporting "all well." The glass warned them that a storm was brewing, and whether outward or homeward bound they all sought shelter until the typhoon had passed.

THE STORM AT CANTON.

After days of the most abnormal heat a great change in the weather set in on Wednesday, when at about 11 p.m. the temperatures began to fall rapidly and the wind to blow in stiff gusts. Soon the rain began to fall, at first in sudden showers, and then as the wind increased in violence in a heavier and steeper downpour.

By one o'clock the wind was blowing high and all knew that a typhoon was coming. All through the night the storm blew with great force, the rain falling nearly all the time. On Thursday morning the river was seen to be more full of water than ever and the tide was running up from the sea with a force that is but seldom seen. Few sampans dared to cross and most of them were taking shelter in the Shamonee creek. Even steamboats could make but slow progress against the tremendous force of the tide. All day long the wind continued with fury, but in the afternoon it reached the zenith of its force. The trees of Shamonee were bent and blown about as though they were threads of silk. In the city the "long pants" or awnings placed over the streets to keep out the sun, were blown down and many of the streets were rendered almost impassable by reason of the bamboo poles and matting that lay across them. Many old buildings have been blown down and hardly a match in the place remains.

The few boats that ventured to cross the river did so at great peril. Throughout the day the rain continued to pour down in tremendous quantities, and with such force that neither umbrellas nor rain coats were of any use against it. Towards ten in the evening the storm abated and the rain became less violent. Yesterday morning there was no wind and the rain had stopped, but the sky was overcast and angry looking.

For several days past the people here have been making special prayers to the gods to send rain and to stop the abnormal heat that was causing the deaths of hundreds of people. The priests spread abroad the tale that the gods were angry because the Cantonese were luxurious and did not pay sufficient attention to their devotions. Some few days ago the officials established a new altar in the Shing Wong Miu, which was dedicated with much ceremonial. The god who is supposed to inhabit this temple is believed by the people to preside over the destinies of this city, and it was this deity above all others that was supposed to be especially angry at the shortcomings of the people. No doubt, therefore, the rain will do much good, for the state of things in the province, owing to the lack of it, was getting very serious. Incidentally, it has rendered a small service in washing away some of the filth with which the streets of the city abound. The amount of damage that the storm has done is, of course, as yet not known, but as news comes in from the various places it will all likelihood be found to be considerable. While the storm was raging in the early hours of Thursday morning a fire broke out in a street behind Shu-Kel and the force of the wind soon spread the flames with great rapidity. The howling of the wind, the beating of the alarm gongs and the shouting of the excited people made an impression not easy to be forgotten.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication out as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, JULY 2ND, 1910.

"Give him an inch and he will take an ell." The truth crystallised in this well-worn adage is demonstrated afresh by the opium suppression fanatics at Home, who, not satisfied with the action of the Imperial Government in closing divans in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, are asking for further steps of a more drastic nature to be taken. The telegraphic information which we published yesterday setting forth the gist of proceedings in the House of Commons on the debate on the Colonial Estimates, states that Mr. TUSSEMAN TAYLOR, the Liberal member for the South-East Division of Lancashire, thanked the Government for the action it had taken with regard to the "opium dens" in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and further asked the Government to register all existing opium smokers and to refuse to register any more. Could anything more preposterous or impracticable be submitted to a responsible authority? It betrays a woeful lack of appreciation of existing conditions, and shows that any scheme, however fanciful, which promises to bring an indulgence, the evil of which has been exaggerated, to a compulsory cessation will be considered by these good people. The present rate of progress, which must be regarded by the thoughtful as very fair indeed, is insufficient for the anti-opium advocates, who, without any consideration for the interests involved, seem determined to pursue their campaign at all costs. The necessity of the question need not concern us now. It has been so often discussed

A Grateful Wife

Maternity Weakness,
Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking *everything possible* has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—the Phosferine way. The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, *diminished with every dose of Phosferine*. This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that *before, during, and after childbirth* she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that *weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced*.

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road, Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air *failed to make any headway*. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/6 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done in my maternity weakness; *before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great as one would naturally expect*. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help *both before and after childbirth*, as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A FAN THAT MAKES OZONE.
An ozone producing electric fan now being made in Vienna utilizes Dr. Franz Fischer's novel discovery that when air is much heated and then suddenly cooled ozone is produced. A combination of small fly-wheel and air-fan is driven by an electric motor, and sucks in air and sends it through a kind of funnel to a Nernst radiator giving a heat of 2000 deg. C. The heated current is cooled by mixing with the air into which it is then forced. Of the oxygen passed through about 4 per cent is ozonized, and this proportion cannot be exceeded, so there is no risk of an excessive production of ozone. A single piece of apparatus, weighing not more than 30 pounds and needing but a small amount of power, is sufficient to purify the air of a large hall.

DROPS SHAKEN FROM RAINBOWS.
The downpour of rain that sometimes follows a flash of lightning is usually supposed to be due to the coalescence of fine drops on losing their electrical charge, but Laine, a Finnish observer, has found reason to adopt a new theory. He concludes that the thunder jars the drops together. Near Vasa, a heavy thunder-storm came up from the east late one August afternoon, and, as the sun was unclouded, a brilliant double rainbow appeared in the east for half an hour, arching from horizon to horizon. At each roll of thunder the rainbows seemed to be much shaken, the edges being displaced and the colours blurred. This could not be due to the lightning, and it seemed that the same cause might enlarge the raindrops and disturb the rainbows.

A "FAKE" METEORITE.
There is a curious tendency to pronounce every unfamiliar stone a meteorite. One morning last October a broken gale at Norwood, Mass., attracted attention, and was traced to a hard gray rock of 275 pounds, which was declared to be still warm, and was seen exhibited in a dime museum as a meteorite. Dr. E. O. Hovay has since examined the mass, finding it to be ordinary dike rock—labradorite-porphry—with no characteristic of meteorites.

PLANT STIMULANTS AND POISONS.
Besides the nitrogenous manures and lime, and potash salts, other materials in the soil act as plant foods or stimulants, and some as poisons. Collecting the experience of numerous observers, René Villier, a French chemist, shows that manganese salts have much effect on plant growth, the sulphate having given the best results, but the chloride and oxide also having exerted favourable action. Experiments have been tried with these salts on rice, wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets and flax. With 10 to 50 pounds of the salt per acre, yields have been usually increased from 25 to 50 per cent, but an excess—such as 100 pounds of the sulphate per acre—has diminished the crop. As the proportion of manganese is not always raised in the plants of increased yield, it is inferred that the benefit may be partly due to destruction of toxins left in the soil by preceding crops. A similar action seems to be exerted by copper salts, so much used in fungicides, and the yield of maize has been increased from 27 to 86 per cent by soaking the seedlings in a copper sulphate solution before planting. Zinc salts, injurious in any but minute quantity, have been found to promote the growth and multiplication of mould and yeast fungi and the germination of wheat. Aluminium, applied to the ground as alum solution stimulated the growth of barley and flax; and magnesium increased the crop of grain, potatoes and beets, but chiefly by promoting the assimilation of nitrogen. Bromine, iodine and fluorine act as stimulant or poison, according to dose.

ACETYLENE INHALATION.
The physiological effects of acetylene, now so much used, have been studied by Grohant, who has prepared an artificial atmosphere of 79 volumes of acetylene and 21 volumes of oxygen, and has noted the action of this mixture on animals breathing it. The acetylene proves to be much less poisonous than carbon monoxide, whose effects in illuminating gas and as given off by coal fires are so well known. A pigeon in the acetylene mixture died in 30 minutes and a rabbit in 40 minutes, but a tortoise was unharmed, and the arrested respiration of a frog was restored on being brought into the open air.

OILED SLEEPERS.
Fine sleepers treated with California crude oil have been used on the Santa Fe Railway since February, 1912, with no sign of decay. Untreated sleepers last not over two years.

MOVING PICTURES BY WIRE.
The new television of Edouard Belin, the French inventor, depends upon the use of special perforated photographs, and upon transmission of light and shade by mechanical means instead of depending on the slow variations of the selenium cell. The holes in the paper photographs are of various sizes, to correspond to the large and small dots making up the ordinary newspaper half-tone. The prepared photograph of the recent event or other scene is placed on a metal base and passed under a set of metal brushes in an electric circuit with the distant viewing screen, and the current passed at each impulse varies with the size of the perforation. The varying portions of the current received are made to illuminate more or less strongly little spots on the screen, each light spot corresponding in size and position to a perforation in the picture transmitted. A series of cinematograph photographs passed under the brushes would yield a reproduction on the screen showing the original life and motion, and is claimed to solve the problem of transmitting living images by wire. It is stated that the crude experiments made between two stations in Paris have demonstrated the method.

ADHESION OF 'EM OOTH PLATES.
Showing the results of the process of grinding and polishing steel plates for smoother than has been hitherto possible, Johanson, Swedish engineer, has given to the Paris Academy of

Sciences a remarkable demonstration of the molecular attraction between bodies in contact. The slightest microscopic unevenness is sufficient to prevent molecular adhesion. Electro-magnetic influences being proven to be absent, one steel plate was placed on top of another, and the pull of even heavy weights failed to separate them. The space between the two plates was found to be less than 1-2,500,000 of an inch.

AN ARTIFICIAL DESERT-MIRAGE.
The miniature mirage of Dr. B. W. Wood, St. John Hopkins University, is produced with a sand-covered sheet of iron plate 15 feet long, heated by gas-burners. The sun is reflected from a mirror upon a sheet of white paper at one end. On booming properly heated, the little desert shows a pool of water in front of some sand piles reproducing perfectly the phantom lake that tantalizes thirsty travellers.

SUEZ CANAL RECORD.

The annual general meeting of the Suez Canal Company was held at Paris on June 6th. The report for 1909 states that for the first time the transit dues exceeded 120,000,000 francs (£4,800,000).

These brilliant results are due to a general recovery of trade in different parts of the world and to an improvement in the agricultural situation in India. The stability of the increase is confirmed in a remarkable manner by the returns for the first few months of the present year.

Ample reserves provide solid guarantees for the future, and in these circumstances the directors have no hesitation in proposing an increase of 9¢ in the dividend, bringing it up to 160¢ (65), they being convinced that it will not fall below that figure in future years.

On the other hand, faithful to the policy of associating in the prosperity of the enterprise the shipping interest, which is the source of that prosperity, they propose to reduce the transit dues by 50 centimes (5d.) from January 1 next.

Princes d'Arenberg, President of the Company, presided, and Mr. Carnegie, Councillor of the British Embassy, was present to represent the 176,602 shares held by the British Government. The report was adopted.

300 MILES FOR HELP.

A story of British pluck and endurance which deserves to rank high in nautical records was told on Saturday, June 4th, when some of the crew of the wrecked Cardiff steamer *Torrige* arrived at Plymouth.

The *Torrige*, a steamer of 5,838 tons, owned by Messrs. W. J. Tatem & Co., of Cardiff, was on a voyage from Durban to Ceylon, when a heavy weather drove her out of her course, and she grounded on a coral reef amongst the Farquhar Islands, 180 miles to the north-east of Madagascar.

There was no possibility of getting the ship off the rocks, nor any likelihood of help for the marooned sailors. As a "forlorn hope" the ship's mate and a boat's crew volunteered to go in search of assistance.

Three hundred miles they travelled, scorched by a blazing tropical sun during the day, drenched by torrential rains at night. At the end of six days they had their reward, the help so sorely needed by their mates being found.

Every member of the crew was saved, but the vessel had to be abandoned as a total loss.

SECRET FLIGHT IN THE NIGHT.

ARMY AIRSHIP BOUNDS ST. PAUL'S.
The phenomenal progress which aviation is making in England was strikingly illustrated during the week-end, says a London exchange of June 6th.

In the first place, one of the Army airships achieved the remarkable performance of flying in the darkness from Aldershot to St. Paul's Cathedral and back. So secretly was the whole manoeuvre planned and carried out, that probably no one except the authorities was aware that the military dirigible had passed over the sleeping London, until the voyage was completed.

A Cardiff man, on a Cardiff-built airship, also made a flight over his town in the early morning.

Further evidence of the progress with aeroplanes was furnished by Mr. Graham White, who, with apparent great ease, made a flight from Ramsgate over Folkestone and Falmouth. Truly England is waking up in this new science.

ANNIE OAKLEY

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LADY
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"Travelling as I do continuously, I have been troubled a greatly deal with dandruff and falling hair, and until I tried Herpicide I never found a remedy that was satisfactory.

"Herpicide is a delightful preparation that fulfills the claims made for it, and no lady's toilet is complete without it. I highly recommend it to my friends.
(Signed) ANNIE OAKLEY.

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This useful little Cookery Book Free

In exchange for signed LEMCO wrapper. It is crammed with practical recipes for economical tasty dishes, and describes how to use LEMCO to best advantage.

A clear wrapper—It had LEMCO even more useful than in England, as the meat is generally very tough, but with LEMCO and help of Cookery book and mince, some really nice dishes are the result.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trademark:

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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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PEACH'S Patent LACE CURTAINS

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All Patent CONTRENET MAKE, durability guaranteed.

2 pairs good quality Point Lace Design.

Curtains 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, worth 7/6 per pair.

1 pair Handsome Curtains, rich old Lace, 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide. (Parcel White or Ecru.)

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THE BLACK MAN'S HAND.

VIOLET JACOB

(Author of "The Sheepstealer," "The Interloper," etc.)

I was quite a young man when I first made the acquaintance of my Aunt Bessie. About thirty years ago, and went to stay with her at Bank Villa.

I had never met any of my sister's relations, and Aunt Bessie, my mother's sister, seldom left the Scotch country town in which I was to spend the next three months of my life. I had finished my last university term and was preparing to read for the Bar, but my plans were brought to a standstill when I strained my heart in a cross-country race, and everything had to be left to slide in the general collapse which followed. The doctor said I must make up my mind to rest in some quiet bracing place.

My home was in the West of England and to myself and my parents, who were anything but rich, the question of where I was to go was a difficult one to answer. But Aunt Bessie answered it by suggesting that I should come to Bank Villa, where I could get strong lowland air and the good feeding I needed. Accordingly I started for the north.

My aunt, who met me on the platform of Dalrath station, was as much unlike the hard-faceted Scotswoman dear to fiction as anyone could be. Everything about her was soft. She had soft eyes, a soft voice, soft grey hair, and she wore an old-fashioned Indian shawl with a pattern of soft colours. She looked at me with interest as we walked together to our destination, and I knew now that she was debating how much good food she would be able to cram down my throat.

We took our way across a tiny public pleasure ground and up a road ascending between a long wall and the deep cleft laid out in nursery gardens which formed the best boundary of the town.

"That's Bank Villa," said my aunt.

We were passing under a small stone house standing on a mound which rose so steeply on the other side of the wall that the Villa was perched above our heads. It was an odd-looking little place and the old-world Villa, I had prepared me for something much more modern and less solid. On that grey afternoon its dark stone and the dark shrubs surrounding it were all merged into a deep monotone of colours, and its laurel bushes pressed close about it in a way that was both soothing and repellent. A few laster trees surrounded it, and it had a solid air of garden which crowned the back and ended in a double row of gnarled apple trees. It was dull, sombre, and early Victorian; and though it stood at right angles to the road and I could not see its windows, I somehow knew by instinct that it had Venetian blinds. What made it unusual was the small, semi-circular porch supported by Palladian pillars which sprung from its side, looking down upon us through the trees. It reminded me of a manse, and I had, once upon a time, thought how badly my aunt and her house matched each other.

I went upstairs early that night, for my journey had tired me more than I fancied, but though my belongings were unpacked, and everything was in order I did not get into bed at once. My little room was very comfortable, and I sat down at the fire, as tired people so often do, to enjoy the pleasant feeling that a next move would land me between the sheets.

Every room with the name, whether ancient or modern, has its own expression, its distinctive atmosphere. Some rooms are cheerful, some perky, some tragic, some stimulating. This one was both snug and unsmiling. There were holes on either side of the grate, and the one window was hidden by a dull red moreen curtain. The armchair that I sat in would fetch nowadays a large sum at a sale, and the bed, which stood along the wall opposite to the window, had a chair's valance with a curious pattern of red and gold. The paper was of an old-fashioned, nondescript design which I cannot now recall, but which wore the quiet, non-committal look of everything else. The dominant suggestion of it all was an unobtrusive severity.

There was only one object between the four walls which made any demand on the occupant, and that was the picture hanging above the mantel-piece. I lay back against my cushions, and stretching out my feet into the fender, began to study it.

It was a three-quarter length portrait of two people, one of those pictures which, as paintings, are neither very good nor very bad, representing an Englishman and an Indian woman, from his subordinate position behind the former's chair, I took to be his servant. The master sat squarely on his red velvet seat, a stout, hard-mouthed individual, wearing the high neckcloth of the early nineteenth century. His eyes were small and set close to a large nose, and his gold watch chain with its tassels hanging from his waist, stretched ostentatiously across his stomach. He did not attract me at all.

I knew enough about Indian types to guess that the picture was a Madras, for though he was only moderately black, the cut of his snug, buttoned-up waistcoat and his pug nose bore the stamp of southernmost India, as I had seen it in the Indian picture books which were the delight of my youth, and which had been sent home by my mother's father, who was a Madras merchant. I wondered if it were the man who hung on the wall, though the portrait did not tally with any descriptions of him I had heard.

The servant was gazing into space with his dull liquid eyes; his left hand was on the back of his master's chair, and he pointed with his right to something outside the picture, something which ought to be standing just where my bed stood. There was a heavy gold ring on his little finger set with a red stone, which was remarkable for its conical shape, for it stood up in a high point above the setting. Behind the pair was a landscape with a white building that looked like a palace and a row of palm-trees. The date on the painting was 1833.

Imaginative people and those who are in a nervous state have no business to sit with their minds fixed on one particular object the last thing at night. If my aunt had only known how late it was when I turned my eyes from the couple in the tarnished gilt frame, she would, I verily believe, have come up and put me to bed like a naughty child. I lay down at last, still thinking of them, and when I fell asleep I dreamed of them all night—at least I think I dreamed, for I dropped into one of those fitful slumbers in which one can never be quite sure whether one sleeps or wakes. But all night long I saw the man and his Indian servant. The strange thing was that the native no longer pointed to my bed but to the window.

I did not notice a light in my window intervals, for I was wearied out with the perpetual vision of the two men, and had no desire to give it reality. But my overworked nerves strove the whole time with them; not from the effort to banish them, but from a futile attempt to get the black man's hand into the right place. I slept normally towards morning and awoke sauer and a little refreshed.

Aunt Bessie had forbidden me to appear at breakfast, and she came upstairs when her own was over to see how many eggs she could make me eat.

"That's your great 'uncle Julius' she said, when I questioned her about the picture. "I'm glad he's not my grandfather—nor your father either," said I, "for I don't like him."

(By this time I was sure that I liked my aunt very much.)

"Well, I'm afraid nobody did," replied she, laughing, "except possibly, that man standing behind him; and I only guess he did because he came all the way back to Scotland with him. How he managed to exist in this climate I cannot understand, and why, having served his master faithfully for so many years he ended as he did I cannot imagine either."

"What did he do?" I asked eagerly.

"It's a long story," said Aunt Bessie, sitting down on the foot of my bed. "Uncle Julius was my father's eldest brother, and I can remember him as an old man living in this house. He had gone to India in his youth and settled in Madras, as your grandfather did, where he made a moderate fortune. I was dreadfully afraid of him as a child, I remember. He had a loud voice, and used Indian expressions which I did not understand, and which frightened me because they seemed to my childish mind like some sort of magic."

"And did you know the black man?" I broke in.

"No," said Aunt Bessie. "He was gone years before I knew Uncle Julius; and the only person I ever saw whom I came to visit him was a man called Thomas, who seemed to be the sole creature about the place. I suppose there was a cook or waiters, but the black man had done all the cooking until he disappeared, for his master liked Indian dishes. Thomas was short and strong, with a scar on his face which went down one cheek bone and gave his mouth the look of being caught up at one side in a very smile."

"When Uncle Julius came home for good he brought a box with him containing a number of very valuable pieces of Indian jewellery which he lodged in the bank here. They were not his own property, but had been so it came with him by a friend who had died in India, to be kept until the owner's daughter should come of age. Once a year he used to take them from the bank to examine them, for there were many uncut stones, which he would make a list of and count over to satisfy himself that all were safe. The black man was the only creature who knew where he kept them; for Uncle Julius trusted him implicitly, and had been served by him ever since he landed in India. People said that he never forgave himself for this, for one night when the box was in his possession here, the Indian disappeared and the jewels with him."

"Your great-uncle was a sour, hard man, but he grew sower and harder after the catastrophe. What humanity he had seemed to go from him; his honesty had been unimpeachable, and it was said that the blow struck him to the earth. He shut himself up here and led the life of a hermit. He would be seen passing about under the windows or sitting alone in the porch, looking down, over the bank, at last he did not even do that, but took what exercise he needed among those old apple trees at the end of the garden where he could not be seen from the road. When he died at last, nearly eighty years old—his brain was tormented by the idea that the black man was pointing at him; for this was his room, and the picture hung where it does now. You see that the head he stretched this way."

I made no comment as my aunt stopped, for a strange feeling was creeping over my skin which even the sunlight coming into the room did not dispel. This house in which I had rested about trying to get the head of the native into his proper place in the picture came back to my mind with an added horror. Uncle Julius had some justification for supposing that he pointed at him—but why had I, to whom the Indian was nothing, been perturbed half the night by the close attention of his hand? It was too foolish, too senseless, and I felt that I could not make myself ridiculous by telling my aunt about it. Had I expected no thrill of mingling I might have spoken, but the goosebumps on my body kept me silent from shame. Because I knew myself for a fool I would not share the knowledge.

I got up, dressed, and went out of the house as quickly as I could, for I wanted to be away from any influence which could remind me of great-uncle Julius and his servant; and with the clearest of his hand I was too foolish, too senseless, and I felt that I could not make myself ridiculous by telling my aunt about it. Had I expected no thrill of mingling I might have spoken, but the goosebumps on my body kept me silent from shame. Because I knew myself for a fool I would not share the knowledge.

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There was nothing for it but to put away by force of will, the silly apprehensions which the thought of that picture gave me. Even could I have brought myself to tell my aunt of my difficulty there was no other room in the little house that she could have given me. I must make up my mind to live with the black man, and his master for the next three months, and the sooner I got used to doing so the better. When I turned in that night I avoided so much as glancing at the wall while I undressed.

Perhaps it was the fatigue of my sleepless hours, perhaps the day I had spent out of doors—in any case I slept without waking; and having, as I thought, overcome my nerves and my nonsense, went to bed without misgivings, and for a whole week ate, thought and rested like the healthy man I hoped soon to be again. But took care to look at the picture as little as possible.

I supposed by the end of that time I had grown overbold. I was so much stronger and the walks I took daily were clearing the cobwebs out of my head. I was able to catch the black man's eye unmoved, and look at his ring-decked hand as if it had never come between me and sanity. I was in this comfortable mood that I put my head on the pillow one night and blew out the candle.

It must have been some time after midnight when I awoke with a jerk. The flickering firelight was dancing over the room, and something stronger than myself directed my eye to the wall above it. The native was looking towards me as he always did, but my heart almost stopped as I saw his hand.

It was pointing straight at the window. I say it to my shame, but without another look in the fatal direction of the mantelpiece, I felt back in bed and drew the clothes over my head. One o'clock struck and then two, and still I lay with only a little corner of the sheet turned back near my mouth that I might breathe. I was damp all over, and when at last I ventured to look out the fire had died down, and I felt easier because there was nothing now to reveal those figures on the wall to my terrified sight. A patch of light shone in the window, but the moon, whose beam I took it to be, would show me nothing through the moreen curtain. I turned over to sleep, and a sleep found me at last.

All next day I wrestled with my fears. I did not believe I had dreamed and could not convince the logical part of my dream that what I had seen was reality. I had so far mastered myself as to spend one more night in my room before proclaiming myself a coward and drawing upon me the probable wrath and derision of my aunt. I bolstered up my courage and went to rest with a heart which beat like a drum until I slept.

My next sensation was of waking with the same jerk, and as I had submerged my head in the sheet before I peeped out from under it. A light was gleaming in a patch behind the curtains, and as I saw it I remembered with a pang that the moon was but three days old, and that I had seen the crescent go down in a rift of cloud as I walked home in the dusk. God only knew what that light might be! It was not the moon, because there was no moon there—and then the certainty rushed over me, that whatever it was, the native was pointing at it.

They say that despair makes one brave, but be that as it may, it is a suspense that makes many people mad. I struck a light and sat up. One glance at the wall was enough to show me what I dreaded to see. He was pointing steadily at the curtains.

There is no terror so appalling as that of the unknown, and I sprang out of bed, dashed to the window, and pulling back the heavy moreen, I saw that there were people in the garden. The reality of the sight struck a new note and almost banished the superstitious misapprehension that had gathered round me. In tangible things I do not think I am a coward, and the notion that some unprincipled persons had broken into my aunt's little domain stirred my wrath. I never doubted that the light under the apple trees was the light of a lantern, though there was no lantern to be seen and I merely took its presence for granted. A mist seemed to have arisen at the bottom of the garden which made a diffused shine through the apple boughs, and their dark stems stood in sharp angles above the luminous mass.

In the midst of it the figures of two men were working at something in the ground. Their backs were towards me, and their movements made me fancy they were digging; but I could form no idea of what manner of men they were, nor could I be absolutely certain of their occupation. But in any case they were after no good.

The reaction from my morbid fear caused by the sharp surprise was strong on me and I slipped on my shoes and an overcoat, and let myself softly out of the house. The luminous haze under the trees was so steady that I crept forward guided by it, taking cover from bush to bush till I reached the grass on which the trees stood.

A heap lay on the ground hidden under what looked like a table-cover, and the strange suggestion of its outline made me pause, taken by a sudden panic. I stood stock-still, my knees shaking under me, and the cry that rose from my lungs was choked in my throat.

The men were stooping, but they turned towards me. "A deep hole yawned behind them at the foot of the largest tree, and I saw that they worked neither by torch nor by lantern, but by the subdued glare of the luminous mist."

It was by that light that I knew their faces. One was my great-uncle Julius and the other was a man I never saw before. I fell—nothing more.

When the world stirred next morning I was picked up from the grass where I lay insensible and carried in, and in many weeks I hung between life and death. My aunt nursed me, and when I was able to speak, my one prayer to her was that she would have the ground under the apple trees dug up. It was the doctor who persuaded her to consent, assuring her that her refusal might cost me my life.

Three feet under the surface they uncovered a man's skeleton, which lay with one hand outstretched. On the third finger was a gold ring with a central red stone.

I never went back to Bank Villa after my recovery, and five years later Aunt Bessie died, leaving everything to me. All her possessions are mine now, except that one portrait which I burnt with my own hands, and Bank Villa, which I sold. It was when the new owner was doing up the house that he discovered a strange thing. Just behind the bed that I had slept in—Uncle Julius' bed—they came upon a hole in the wall which had been tapped up.

It contained a box of Indian jewels.

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Half Dozen, 1578s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1584s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1590s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1596s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1602s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1608s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1614s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1620s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1626s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1632s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1638s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1644s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1650s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1656s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1662s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1668s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1674s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1680s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1686s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1692s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1698s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1704s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1710s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1716s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1722s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1728s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1734s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1740s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1746s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1752s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1758s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1764s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1770s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1776s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1782s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1788s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1794s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1800s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1806s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1812s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1818s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1824s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1830s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1836s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1842s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1848s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1854s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1860s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1866s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1872s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1878s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1884s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1890s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1896s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1902s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1908s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1914s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1920s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1926s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1932s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1938s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1944s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1950s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1956s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1962s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1968s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1974s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1980s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1986s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1992s. 6d. Half Dozen, 1998s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2004s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2010s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2016s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2022s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2028s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2034s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2040s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2046s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2052s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2058s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2064s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2070s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2076s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2082s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2088s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2094s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2100s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2106s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2112s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2118s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2124s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2130s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2136s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2142s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2148s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2154s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2160s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2166s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2172s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2178s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2184s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2190s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2196s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2202s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2208s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2214s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2220s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2226s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2232s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2238s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2244s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2250s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2256s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2262s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2268s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2274s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2280s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2286s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2292s. 6d. Half Dozen, 2298s. 6d

5	POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM... 0.	
	MAIL TABLES for 1910 ... 0.30 & 0.	

TO DAY
9 P.M.—Boxing at City Hall.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Monday, 4th July.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Tea Co., at Noon.
Wednesday, 6th July.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Colonial Secretary's Office, 2.15 P.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
AMIGO, German str., 882, W. Langschwager, 1st July—Swatow 29th June, General—Jensen & Co.
CHANGKOW, British str., 1202, R. Lewis, 1st July—Saigon 27th June, Bico—Butterfield & Swire.
CHONGKING, British str., 1st July—Canton.
CHONGKING, British str., 1224, Courtney, 30th June—Shanghai 28th June, and Swatow 29th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TOKSANG, British str., 1987, S. A. Mitchell, 1st July—Mojito 25th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HANOT, French str., 782, J. Pannier, 1st July—Haiphong and Hoihow 29th June, General—A. H. Marry.
JAYA, British str., 2560, Thompson, 1st July—London and Singapore 26th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
JOMIAN, German str., 952, M. Ipland, 1st July—Hoihow 26th June, General—Jensen & Co.
KWANGSUNG, Chinese str., 1st July—Canton.
PRICHARD, German str., 1373, C. Gosewich, 1st July—Bangkok and Swatow 30th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
PHUMPREN, British str., 1056, J. H. Scott, 1st July—Saigon 26th June, Rice—W. O. Fat Sing.
TEAN, British str., 1346, A. W. Outerbridge, 1st July—Manila 28th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
WINGSANG, British str., 1425, Martin, 1st July—Saigon 26th June, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLARANCES.
AT THE HONOURABLE MASTER'S OFFICE.
1st July.
Catherine Apear, British str., for Singapore.
Janyang, British str., for Amoy.
Machenburg, German str., for Kobe.
Jensang, British str., for Shanghai.
Shinchiu Maru, Japanese str., for Surabaya.
Shanin, British str., for Saigon.
Tsurugan Maru, Jap. str., for Ocean Island.

DEPARTURES.
1st July.
CHOSUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
GLONGUE, British str., for Straits.
WINGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
MACHULDER, German str., for Haiphong.
SINLA, British str., for Singapore.
TOSA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. Tean reports: Leaving Manila on the 28th June experienced moderate to fresh winds from S.W. to S.W. and confused sea until the morning of the 1st July, when the weather got very thick and rainy, and several hours was lost through having to reduce speed on account of the thick weather.
The British str. Kwangung reports: Experienced very strong S.W. and S.E. winds, with rough sea, after clearing Formosa Channel, weather thick with very heavy rain. Between Oukou and Breaker Point, experienced strong set to N.W. especially between the Lamcocks and Breaker Point, when it was about 24 knots strong. Barometer below Normal.

VESSLS IN DOCK. July 1st.
KOWLOON DOCK.—Gloria, Sars Bandier, Chinese, Hongkong, H.M.S. Whiting, German, Zeb, Leland, Sui Cheung, Zafro, Valden, Sui.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Vestfold.
TAIKOO DOCK.—Union Shaoi, Hephaestus, Signal.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius).

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR."
Capt. G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 2nd July, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [770]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)
"INDRASAMHA." On 5th July, 5 P.M.
For freight and further information apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [740]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.
This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers at Cheap Rates, being fitted throughout with Electric Light and Heating in State Rooms and Saloon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1910. [787]

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."
Capt. Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about the 18th July.
This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers at Cheap Rates, being fitted throughout with Electric Light and Heating in State Rooms and Saloon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1910. [787]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
LONDON, &c. via Suez Ports of Call.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Sawo	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	QUEENLOCH	Brit. str.	—	Hayes	SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	PEMBROKESHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Brother	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 18th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITROMIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd inst.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG.	INDIAN	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	End of Aug.
COPENHAGEN	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	End of July.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
HAYRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About Middle of Aug.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ARMAND BEHIO	Fre. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 5th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ART MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	VIETNAMIA	Jap. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd Aug., at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MECKLENBURG	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 3rd Aug.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	ROON	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	INDRASAMHA	Am. str.	—	—	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	On 5th inst., at 5 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK.	WYNERIC	Am. str.	—	—	ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.	On 13th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.	On 16th inst., at 6 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.	On 16th Aug., at Noon.
VANCOUVER (Direct).	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	G. B. McGill	DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YAMADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
TACOMA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO IQUIQUE, &c. via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	SHATTEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 24th Aug., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	CHANGSHA	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Aug., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	H. Reegener	MELCHERS & Co.	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 26th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN.	YAMADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Reegener	MELCHERS & Co.	Quick despatch.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEIHAIR, &c.	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	—	V. McCloymont-Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.	KUEICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	JATA	Brit. str.	—	A. Thompson, R.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ANBU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fre. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI.	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.	CHOYANG	Brit. str.	—	M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Nielsen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst.
SHANGHAI.	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
SHANGHAI.	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, TAKU, NAGASAKI, MOJI, &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	O. Palante	MELCHERS & Co.	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, &c.	SCANDIA	Jap. str.	k. w.	V. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, &c.	BUJAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Fueno	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, &c.	INDIAN	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	End of July.
SHANGHAI.	TJILWONG	Dut. str.	—	A. Fander	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	JOHN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 10 A.M.
TAMSEI VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	DAIGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Murayama	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
AMOY, CEBU & ILOILO.	KAIPOING	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Hallis	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst., at Noon.
AMOY & FOCHOH.	HAIVANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. B. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.	To-morrow, at Daylight
SWATOW.	HAIVANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. U. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH.	HAIVANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.	On 5th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH.	HAIVANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
SAIGON.	CHIRIL	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Warrack	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA.	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	—	Monkman	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA.	YUNESANG	Brit. str.	—	F. H. Balfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA.	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at 5 P.M.
MANILA.	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA.	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	E. Rodger	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
MANILA.	BUBI	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN.	BOBNEO	Ger. str.	—	P. Sembl	MELCHERS & Co.	End of July.
HOBBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.	HARAZA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Mosker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	POORANG	Brit. str.	—	G. F. Hudson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	—	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA.	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Zwart	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJILANAP	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C.,
TACOMA & SEATTLEVIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	5th July
ATYMERIC	4,563	J. Boyd	26th July
SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	23rd August
OCEANO	4,657	F. W. Davies	27th September
KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	20th October

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedore Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"KLEIST"	17,000	About 13th July.
AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. O. PARNKE		
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS,	"ROON"	15,900	Thursday, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON,	Capt. W. BARTLING		
ANTWERP & HAMBURG.			
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW-	"COBLENZ"	6,750	Saturday, 16th July, at D'light
GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	Capt. H. BARONNER		
AND MELBOURNE			
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	6,100	About 26th July.
	Capt. F. ISERN		
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOBNEO"	5,050	End of July.
	Capt. F. SCHMIDT		

* Fitted with wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.
For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Sat., 16th July	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Sat., 6th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" Friday, 2nd Sept.
"MONTAGLE" Tuesday, 16th Aug.	
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" Sat., 27th Aug.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri., 23rd Sept.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Sat., 17th Sept.	"ALLAN LINE" Friday, 14th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Sat., 8th Oct.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., 4th Nov.

The "Emperor" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 5 P.M. at 12 Noon.
THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPEROR" steamships on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless telegraph system, and have Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10 Hongkong to London, let Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10 Intermediate on Steamers ... \$43 ... \$45 ... and let Class Railway ... \$43 ... \$45 ... First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
R.M.S. "MONTAGLE," carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
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